

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 271 284

RC 015 854

TITLE Appalachian Regional Commission: 1985 Annual Report.

INSTITUTION Appalachian Regional Commission, Washington, D.C.

PUB DATE 31 Mar 86

NOTE 10lp.; For an earlier report, see ED 259 856.

PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Census Figures; Community Development; Dropout Prevention; Economically Disadvantaged; *Economic Development; Elementary Secondary Education; *Financial Support; *Health Services; Infant Mortality; *Job Development; Planning Commissions; Program Costs; Program Descriptions; *Public Facilities; Regional Planning; Regional Programs; *Rural Development; Waste Disposal

IDENTIFIERS *Appalachia; Appalachian Regional Commission DC; Highways

ABSTRACT

In the third year of its finish-up program, the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) used its area development appropriation of \$44 million to target three broad areas: (1) creating and retaining jobs in the region; (2) providing basic public facilities in the worst-off Appalachian counties; and (3) improving health care throughout the region. The ARC's highway appropriation of \$100 million was used toward improving sections of the Appalachian highway system that have the most traffic and are most critical to economic development. The remaining \$5 million of the total appropriation of \$149 million was used to offer technical assistance regarding economic development and to support the region's 69 local development districts. Technical assistance activities included funding for diverse dropout reduction programs and a dropout prevention workshop that examined the long-range effects of educational failure on the region's economy. Sections of this report cover financial support and distribution of funding by project type and by state. State and regional maps, county population change data, and a directory of local development districts are included. (JHZ)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

Appalachian Regional Commission

ED271284



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

✓ This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve
reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this docu-
ment do not necessarily represent official
OERI position or policy.



1985 Annual Report

RC015854



APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

1668 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20235

March 31, 1986

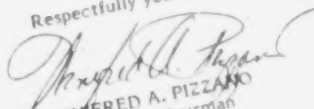
The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

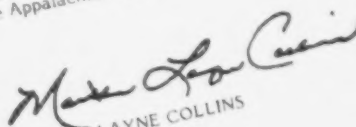
Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you for transmittal to the Congress a report on the activities carried on under this Act during Fiscal Year 1985.

The report outlines the work of the Appalachian Regional Commission with the thirteen states that make up the Appalachian Region.

Respectfully yours,


WINIFRED A. PIZZANO
Federal Co-Chairman


MARTHA LAYNE COLLINS
Governor of Kentucky
States' Co-Chairman



1985 Annual Report Appalachian Regional Commission

1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20235

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ARC Supports Dropout Prevention

Cover photographs: (Right, bottom left) With a grant received under the ARC dropout prevention initiative (see page 5), the Regional Education Service Agency of Appalachian Maryland is implementing a pilot dropout prevention program at the E. Russell Hicks Middle School in Hagerstown, Maryland. Selecting for participation sixth graders who seem to be losing interest in school or are not performing up to potential, teachers use one-on-one communication with their "adopted" students for 90 minutes after school each week. Teacher and student spend their time together in any activity the student is interested in, from playing chess to baking cookies to simply talking. This extra attention helps students develop the attitude that school is a good place to be. *(Top left)* Many potential dropouts can be helped to stay in school by a strong basic skills developmental program. The two students in the photo are working in a developmental lab reinforcing reading skills at the ARC-assisted Carroll County (Georgia) Area Vocational-Technical School.

Photographers: Jessie Blackburn (right and bottom left), Bill Blanton (top left).

Table of Contents

ARC Twenty Years Old in Fiscal Year 1985	1
Finances	9
Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985	13
Appalachian Regional Commission	15
Alabama	16
Georgia	18
Kentucky	20
Maryland	22
Mississippi	24
New York	26
North Carolina	28
Ohio	30
Pennsylvania	32
South Carolina	34
Tennessee	36
Virginia	38
West Virginia	40
Local Development District List and Maps	42

The Appalachian Region

September 30, 1985



What Is Appalachia?

Appalachia, as defined in the legislation from which the Appalachian Regional Commission derives its authority, is a 195,000-square-mile region that follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains from southern New York to northern Mississippi. It includes all of West Virginia and parts of twelve other states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ARC Twenty Years Old in Fiscal Year 1985

The Appalachian Regional Commission marked its 20th anniversary during fiscal year 1985 and celebrated by honoring 14 pioneers and founders of the Commission at a gala dinner in Washington, D.C. Commemorative gold medallions for the following honorees were presented during the dinner:

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy
President Lyndon Baines Johnson
Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia
Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky
Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi
Representative Robert E. Jones II of Alabama
Representative Jamie Lloyd Whitten of Mississippi
Representative Joe L. Evins of Tennessee
Representative Tom Bevill of Alabama
Governor Bert T. Combs of Kentucky
Governor John Millard Tawes of Maryland
Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr., head of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC)
John L. Sweeney, first federal co-chairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission
John D. Whisman, states' regional representative of ARC.

The celebration dinner was attended by past and present Appalachian governors, members of Congress and Congressional supporters, current and former ARC officials and staff. The anniversary celebration was held on February 23, rather than on March 9, the official 20th anniversary date, to coincide with a Commission meeting, the annual conference of the Develop-

ment District Association of Appalachia and a meeting of the National Governors' Association.

A highlight of the Commission meeting was the voting of a \$1-million allocation for a special 20th anniversary initiative on dropout prevention. ARC Federal Co-Chairman Winifred A. Pizzano and States' Co-Chairman Governor Joe Frank Harris of Georgia joined in proposing that the Commission make a regionwide attack on the pervasive problem of high dropout rates in the Region as part of the 20th anniversary celebration. Ms. Pizzano pointed out that although a much larger percentage of Appalachian students now complete four years of high school than did 20 years ago, "the gap that remains between the dropout rate of the country as a whole and the dropout rate in Appalachia is of continuing concern." Prior to selection of the projects, a workshop describing dropout prevention efforts that have worked was held in June in Atlanta, Georgia, hosted by Governor Harris (see page 5).

The evening celebration also featured the premiere showing of the film *More than a Promise: Appalachia Twenty Years Later*, a film commissioned by the Appalachian states to salute the Region and its progress since the beginning of the Appalachian program.

A special issue of the Commission's magazine, *Appalachia*, subtitled *Twenty Years of Progress*, was issued in March. It covers the severe problems in the Region that led to the establishment of ARC, the ARC program, the changes in the Region from 1965 to 1985 and the economic outlook for Appalachia's next 15 years.

During the months before and after the anni-

versary, Appalachia's 69 local development districts celebrated the 20th anniversary with a great variety of local activities, including a survey of all districts on the accomplishments of the program and suggestions as to its future direction. Many districts honored local citizens who had contributed to economic advancement in their areas. A number of states held statewide district meetings to celebrate, while others toured ARC-funded projects or published booklets showing how economic indicators had improved since 1965.

Progress during the Year

In this third year of its finish-up program, ARC once again made significant progress in targeting three broad areas with its area development appropriation of \$44 million: creating and retaining jobs in the Region, providing basic public facilities in the worst-off Appalachian counties and improving health care throughout the Region. This fiscal year marked the last year of ARC's successful 20-year health program, which has now met most of its goals.

ARC's highway appropriation of \$100 million was used this year, as in the previous two years, to work toward closing the gaps in the Appalachian Development Highway System that have the highest volume of traffic and are most critical to economic development.

The remaining \$5 million of the program appropriation of \$149 million was used to offer technical assistance related to economic development and to support the Region's 69 local development districts.

ARC took advantage of the flexibility built into its program to devote special emphasis to

three efforts designed to meet increasingly critical economic development needs.

- retraining and educating workers in the basic skills and technological skills necessary for jobs in the increasingly sophisticated industries of the Region
- working to reduce the Region's high dropout rate from high school
- helping to build new markets for Appalachian exports of wood and coal.

Projects designed to meet these needs are funded within the appropriate sections of the finish-up program. Progress in these areas is summarized below.

The finish-up program under which these activities were carried out is the result of a plan designed by the Appalachian governors in 1981 in response to a Reagan Administration proposal that the Commission be terminated immediately. The governors' blueprint called for completing ARC's economic development program in five years and the highway program in eight. Beginning in FY 83, the program proposed by the governors has been funded through the appropriation process, at about half the amounts requested in the governors' proposal.

Jobs and Private Investment

In FY 85 ARC invested \$34 million in this program of creating and retaining jobs and stimulating private investment in the Region. It is of particular importance to the Region that Appalachian communities, which have made big strides in catching up to the economic level of the rest of the nation since 1965, not lose the ground they have gained. If they cannot hold onto existing jobs and attract new ones, they will not match the progress of the nation as a whole. Appalachia's dependence on manufacturing and coal jobs has left it particularly vulnerable

to such economic downturns as the recession of 1980-83 and the increased competition from abroad.

During the year program activities focused on four areas:

- **infrastructure:** water and sewer, waste treatment, industrial development and community improvement projects. 87 projects were funded for a total of \$19 million.
- **human resources:** largely vocational training and basic skills projects designed to upgrade Appalachian manpower and better fit it for the current job market, with some support for employer-funded child care projects. 18 projects received \$1.7 million.
- **housing:** projects where housing shortages limited a community's potential for economic growth. In the 8 projects funded, \$2.7 million was devoted to rehabilitation and site development in construction of single-family and rental low- and moderate-income housing where private investment was involved.
- **enterprise development:** assistance to small, emerging businesses. 16 projects received funding totaling \$4.5 million.

Typical projects funded included:

- a \$450,000 grant to the Martinsburg, West Virginia, manufacturing facility of the Continental Brick Company to assist in converting two gas-fired brick kilns to coal-fired systems. The grant will be matched by an equal sum from the company. The West Virginia Office of Community and Economic Development will monitor the project. With the kiln operation representing 22 percent of manufacturing costs, the conversion is expected to reduce costs, keep the company competitive, retain the 66 jobs at the facility and make it possible to expand and add another 25 jobs.
- a \$125,000 grant to South Carolina's Tri-County Technical College to supply manufacturing equipment for an existing industrial

mechanics technology course and a planned manufacturing technology curriculum. A 1984 survey by the college revealed that over 600 employees would be needed locally with the skills to install and maintain such automated equipment within the next three years. Officials from area industries helped select the equipment.

- a \$200,000 grant for site development in the construction of 60 new apartments in downtown Pikeville, Kentucky, for low- and moderate-income families. This is the only project in Kentucky to receive a HUD housing development grant (HODAG), which amounted to \$1,430,000. It will be permanently financed by tax-exempt bonds amounting to \$1,878,000.
- a \$22,000 grant to survey Appalachian Virginia counties to determine what research could help small Appalachian Virginia businesses and to identify research that Virginia Tech could supply to business and industry in these counties.

Distressed Counties

In the third year of this program, 74 Appalachian counties were identified as eligible for assistance as distressed counties, based on the latest available rates of unemployment, poverty, infant mortality and per capita income. As in the first two years, the major thrust of this program was to provide badly needed public facilities, especially systems that would furnish clean drinking water and waste disposal. These amenities are considered a necessary prelude to expanded economic development in the communities affected. Under previous program guidelines, most of these counties could not qualify for federal assistance in funding the facilities they needed.

Most (about three-fourths) of the citizens of these underdeveloped counties live in small communities of approximately 25 or fewer

homes, with a few living in small cities with a population ranging from 5,000 to 7,000.

During FY 85 ARC investments of \$10.6 million funded 59 projects in 52 of these counties. This includes investments made by the Appalachian states from their jobs and private investment, as well as from their distressed counties funds. Of the projects funded, 39 provided or improved water and waste disposal systems, for a total of \$8.9 million; 5 provided other basic services, such as fire protection, for a total of \$947,000; and 15, with an investment of \$779,000, were job-related projects of the kinds described in the preceding section.

Typical projects included:

- A \$137,000 grant to extend water service to 52 families in the Highland area of Overton County, Tennessee. These families have been dependent on inferior, often contaminated wells, or on long water hauls.
- a \$100,000 grant to improve the sewer system of the city of Macon, Mississippi. The new system will benefit 2,400 people.

Over the three years the distressed counties program has been in existence, out of the counties identified as distressed in at least one of the three years, only Doddridge County, West Virginia, has received no impact assistance to date.

Health

ARC's 20 years of innovative and flexible response to Appalachia's health needs ended with the close of fiscal year 1985, after an ARC investment of \$552 million. This ARC investment leveraged \$943 million in other federal, state and local funds, for a total of nearly \$1.5 billion invested in improvements in the Region's health care.

When the ARC program began in 1965, nearly every indicator showed that the Region's health needs were much more severe than else-

where in the nation. It had, for example, much less ready access to clinics or hospitals, higher infant mortality rates, fewer physicians per 100,000 residents. The Commission realized that its first effort must be to assess precisely what Appalachia's health needs were and then to pioneer new solutions to them.

A health advisory committee was appointed to evaluate the needs and to establish guidelines for the demonstration health areas authorized under the new Appalachian legislation. At the same time, ARC moved immediately to offer support to the financially troubled United Mine Worker-built Appalachian Regional Health system, as a first step toward building regionwide health care. That system is today operating in the black.

The committee's report called for making construction funds available to meet Appalachian needs for adequate facilities. It advised the Commission to focus on multicounty demonstration health areas, attract health providers to them and use local leadership to develop a full range of health services. These programs got under way in short order.

Health demonstration areas were established, eventually in 12 of the 13 Appalachian states, to show how health needs of different areas could be met. Analysis of these demonstration

areas led ARC to determine that its long-range efforts would support a health care system of three levels — primary (personal health care on a continuing basis, including maintenance of records), secondary (hospital care) and tertiary (specialized research and treatment centers), with major emphasis on basic primary health care. Over the 20 years of the health program ARC funded some 250 primary care clinics throughout the Region as the entry point into comprehensive health care systems.

In addition, during its first ten years ARC led the attack on black lung, as a coalminers' health program. It worked to expand health manpower in Appalachia, especially through the use of nonphysician health providers such as nurse practitioners and physician assistants. It made such brick-and-mortar investments as construction and renovation of facilities and equipment purchases.

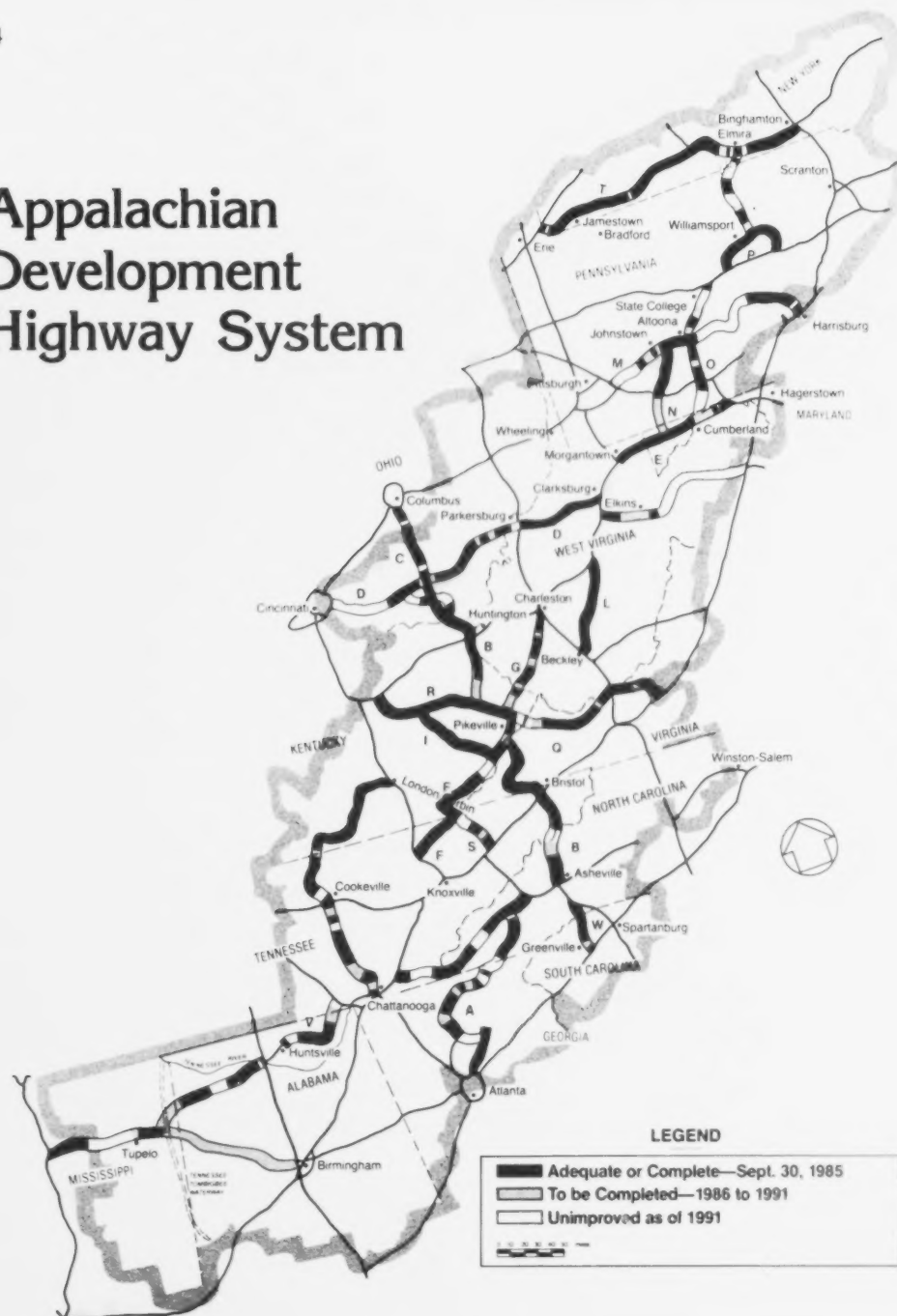
ARC's efforts during the second ten years shifted more and more to providing health care to rural medically underserved areas, with the Commission's specific aim being to place primary health care within a half hour's reach of all Appalachians. Other efforts in these years focused on early childhood care, maternal and child care, health education, long-term care for the elderly and seriously ill, environmental

ARC Grants for Health Finish-Up Projects

(in thousands of dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	Total
Primary Care Construction	\$1,814	\$ 985	\$ 221	\$ 3,020
Primary Care Operations (includes preop/startup)	1,778	1,328	1,345	4,451
Physician Recruitment	124	322	72	581
Infant Mortality Reduction	775	1,339	1,618	3,732
Total	\$4,491	\$3,974	\$3,256	\$11,721

Appalachian Development Highway System



health problems, especially in water and waste disposal, and rehabilitation centers.

By 1982 it was apparent that health care in the Region had substantially improved. In all but 65 of the Region's 397 counties, primary health care was now available within a 30-minute drive for residents. Infant mortality had dropped from 27.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1963 to 11.4. The ratio of active nonfederal physicians per 100,000 residents had grown from 90.8 in 1967 to 131.2. The health finish-up program, designed to be completed in three years, focused on eliminating the lags in these three areas.

At the end of the three years, the results are striking. ARC funds of \$11.7 million have combined with \$15.5 million of other public and private resources (see table on page 3) to:

- offer primary health care to an estimated 195,000 people in 41 of the 65 needy counties (63 percent)
- help construct 13 primary care sites and renovate 9 others
- bring prenatal and educational programs to some 27,000 maternity cases in 24 (33 percent) of the counties designed as eligible for this help
- recruit an additional 350 physicians to underserved areas through state recruitment programs assisted by ARC.

Highways

Under the highway portion of the finish-up program, ARC identified 733 miles of the miles remaining to be built in the Appalachian Development Highway System as having the highest priority for completion. Once these have been built, about 550 miles would remain uncompleted of the 3,025 miles authorized for construction under ARC legislation. The 733 high-priority miles are those that will carry the highest volume of traffic and contribute the most to regional economic development opportunities; eliminate the most restrictive gaps;

complete the segments expected to carry the largest volumes of coal and complete the most critical state line crossings.

Of the 733 high-priority miles, the governors' plans called for about 550 miles to be completed with ARC funds, and 183 with other funds. At the end of 1985, 238.0 of these miles were under construction or completed.

In FY 85, \$76.6 million was obligated for development highways and \$5.3 million for access roads. By the end of the year, 1,865.8 miles of the projected total (2,477 miles) of the revised Appalachian Development Highway System were completed, an increase of 34.4 miles during the year.

In FY 1985, several important corridor sections were opened to traffic:

- in Maryland, a 4.4-mile section of Corridor E through Sidling Hill
- in Kentucky, the remaining 8-mile gap in Corridor J near Monticello
- in Alabama, a 9-mile section west of Russellville on Corridor V.

Technical Assistance, Conferences, Workshops

During FY 1985 the Commission continued to hold conferences and workshops and otherwise offer assistance to Appalachian organizations, especially local development districts, on matters of economic development and training.

Opening of Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway; Wood Products Conference. After twelve years of construction, the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway was officially dedicated on June 1, 1985. Several ARC officials attended functions at the opening ceremonies: Federal Co-Chairman Winifred A. Pizzano, Alternate Federal Co-Chairman Jacqueline L. Phillips, States' Washington Representative Michael R. Wenger and Executive Director Francis E. Moravitz.

The waterway materially shortens the distance between the upper Tennessee, upper Mississippi and Ohio rivers and the Gulf of Mexico and is expected to have a significant effect on economic development in nearby states. ARC has undertaken several initiatives which capitalize on the waterway savings in the export of Appalachian wood products.

A study of the export market proposals for wood products from southern Appalachia resulted in a conference on October 25-26, 1984, in Tupelo, Mississippi. Those attending (wood producers, export trading company representatives, shippers, bankers, financial and trading agents, and public officials involved in trade promotion) heard experts discuss the potential for increased sales and methods of achieving this.

ARC and the Tennessee Valley Authority jointly funded a wood products cooperative, located at Pickensville, Mississippi, on the waterway. TVA provided technical assistance in developing a business plan for the cooperative, selecting the site and acquiring the necessary equipment and facility. Initial membership in the cooperative consists of 16 small- and medium-size lumber companies from Appalachian Alabama and Mississippi. The cooperative provides management and marketing services to its member companies. Eventually it expects to set up an export trading company to market their wood products abroad.

Dropout Prevention Workshop. More than 200 educators and community leaders attended a June 25-27 workshop in Atlanta on school dropout prevention. Sponsored by the state of Georgia and ARC, the workshop examined the extent of the dropout problem in Appalachia and the long-range effect of educational failure on the Region's economy. A study commissioned by ARC and summarized at the work-

shop revealed first of all that detailed current data on dropouts with which the individual Appalachian states could be compared with each other and the nation did not really exist. The best available data, Census data showing the proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds who have completed less than four years of high school, showed that Appalachia's overall dropout rate was nearly 6 percent worse than the nation's, and the rate for Central Appalachia nearly 60 percent worse than the U.S. rate. That is, the Region has about 36,000 more dropouts in this age group than it would have had if its rate were as low as the national rate. Moreover, in almost 40 percent of Appalachian counties the dropout rate was more than 1½ times the national rate. The study estimated that 61,000 Appalachian young people drop out of school each year.

ARC Federal Co-Chairman Winifred A. Pizzano and States' Co-Chairman Joe Frank Harris both pointed out some of the serious economic and social consequences for the Region. Dropouts lessen the attraction of the Region for new industry. Over their lifetimes they earn less, are more likely to be unemployed, are less able to advance to better jobs, pay less in taxes and more often have to rely on welfare than high school graduates.

Following this discussion, the workshop showcased successful dropout prevention programs of three types: job-related programs, school-related programs and Appalachian state initiatives. It concluded with two presentations designed to help local schools or communities set up their own programs.

In February 1985 ARC allocated \$1 million to the Appalachian Foundation (see page 7) to fund dropout reduction programs in the Region. Sixteen projects in nine states have been approved to date for funding under this initiative for a total of a little over \$400,000. These diverse projects, where ARC funding will be

matched by state, local and private sector resources of over \$670,000, include alternative schools, counseling/advising, parent and community involvement, and tutorial and work-related programs and will impact on about 23,000 young Appalachians.

In addition, ARC has made direct grants to school districts in six states with high dropout rates; funds from the Maryland and Kentucky area development allocations are also being used for dropout prevention projects in these two states.

Coal Summit Conference. In April 1985, Kentucky sponsored a coal summit conference attended by 190 representatives of the industry, coal transportation companies, utilities, and government officials. Kentucky Governor Martha Layne Collins envisioned this conference, partially supported by ARC, as a way to begin development of a national energy policy based on coal. A conference summary was prepared and distributed widely within the industry and coal user groups. ARC contracted for conference background papers on fuel choice and competition, the coal export market and environmental issues affecting coal. At the conference a ten-year forecast of coal activity was presented. Attendees then divided into four groups to discuss such major concerns as impending changes in environmental regulations, technological advances in clean coal consumption and the need for various types of coal research.

Regional Analysis. The Commission began an economic analysis of the nation's counties between 1960 and the mid 1980s to see where the Appalachian counties rank in comparison with the U.S. counties. For its analysis the Commission is using four economic and demographic

indicators: population, income, level of urbanization and unemployment rates. Information for 1970, 1980 and the mid 1980s has been completed (see column 2 on page 7). The 1960 data will be compiled during fiscal year 1986.

Program Managers' Meeting on Small Business Development. In Knoxville, Tennessee, in July 1985, a meeting of state program managers and ARC staff explored what the Appalachian states are doing to stimulate small business development, with the emphasis on high technology. Included in the meeting, cohosted by the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development and the Tennessee Technology Foundation, were visits to Oak Ridge and a nearby ARC-funded small business incubator as well as presentation of the activities of the foundation, which has also received ARC funding.

Review of Program Accomplishments, 1983-84

During FY 1985 the Commission undertook a comprehensive review of the accomplishments of the first two years of the finish-up program, the results of which were made available to the Appalachian states in January 1985.

In summarizing the three elements of the non-highway program, the review noted that in these two years:

- The 283 projects approved under jobs and private investment helped create nearly 23,000 jobs, retain an additional 20,000 and attract almost \$600 million in private investment.
- 86 percent of the 107 projects approved to assist the distressed counties were directly related to improving water or waste disposal, the major objective of the program.

- The 91 projects approved under the health program would provide or had already provided primary care to 230,000 people and prenatal care to 23,000 mothers. The placing of 268 National Health Service Corps physicians in the Region had reduced, to some degree, the need for federally assisted primary care services.

Infant Mortality Initiative

Since the early days of the ARC program, concern over high infant mortality rates in Appalachia has led ARC to support projects designed to reduce these rates. In recent years these rates have been dropping. However, in 1982 they were still substantially higher than the national average in almost half the Appalachian counties, and twice the national average in nearly a tenth of the Appalachian counties.

Based on the words of ARC Federal Co-Chairman Pizzano that "most of the resources to address the problem adequately were already in place but these resources were not being sought out, were not being fully used by those they were put in place to serve," the federal staff designed a new infant mortality reduction program aimed at linking those needing services with already available services. The essence of the program is to use volunteers, often senior citizens, to help existing agencies find mothers and infants in need, to inform mothers about available services and to help them make use of the services. This program, which involves minimal additional funding, is now in operation in five demonstration sites — two in Kentucky, one each in North Carolina, Mississippi and West Virginia, in each case under the supervision of a sponsoring organization such as a hospital or health department. Technical assistance is available to organizations regionwide that wish to initiate similar programs.

The Appalachian Foundation

The Appalachian Foundation was established as part of the finish-up program to focus on generating greater cooperation between the public and private sectors to improve education in the Region.

The Foundation's efforts in FY 85 largely concentrated on selecting the best project submitted by the Appalachian states to be funded under a grant of \$1 million made by ARC to commemorate the Commission's 20th anniversary. All projects funded are aimed at reducing the high dropout rate among Appalachian high school students (see dropout workshop description on page 5).

The Appalachian Economy

Between 1965 and 1980, Appalachia had made dramatic strides toward the goal of economic parity with the rest of the nation. For example:

- Outmigration from the Region was reversed in the 1970s.
 - The percent of Appalachian people living in poverty had been cut in half and was approaching national average.
 - Per capita income had moved up from 78 percent of the national average to 85 percent.
- Other major gains are evident in vastly improved roads, health care and education and modernized community facilities, ranging from water and sewer systems to libraries.

Since 1980, national and international events have interrupted the Region's decade and a half of progress and have left the economy in Appalachia fragmented. Some areas continue to make economic gains while other areas are experiencing stagnation or decline.

The northern half of Appalachia had a dispro-

portionate share of the nation's declining industries that did not survive the 1981 recession or barely survived it with a drastic loss of jobs. The dollar's dominance of world currencies encouraged imports at the direct expense of Appalachian exports in primary and fabricated metals, wood products, chemicals, textiles, and apparel, glass and coal. A decline in world oil prices reduced the demand for Appalachian coal. These factors affected some counties more than others.

Counties that have economies that are tied to urban centers in the Region or healthy economic centers outside around the edge of the Region are faring much better than counties with rural-based or declining-industry-based economies. Most of the growing counties are located in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. A few are found in Alabama and Mississippi, where there has been strong economic growth in parts of the Sun Belt and a large number of newly created service jobs that were not adversely affected during the last recession.

The majority of the counties that are not growing or that have declining economies are found in northern Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. There is a large concentration of economically distressed counties in this area.

The counties in the southern part of Appalachia compare favorably with the nation's most well-off counties. The counties in the north do not. When population, income, level of urbanization and unemployment rate changes since 1980 are compared for all the counties in the nation, only five Appalachian counties north of Tennessee and North Carolina place in the top fifth of the nation's counties.

Appalachia has 397 counties, or 12.9 percent of the nation's counties. When the Appalachian counties are ranked in five quintiles, they are

distributed as of the mid 1980s as follows:

Quintile	No. of Counties	Population
1 (highest)	20	3,669,600
2	61	5,949,100
3	68	3,950,200
4	106	3,974,100
5 (lowest)	142	2,984,100

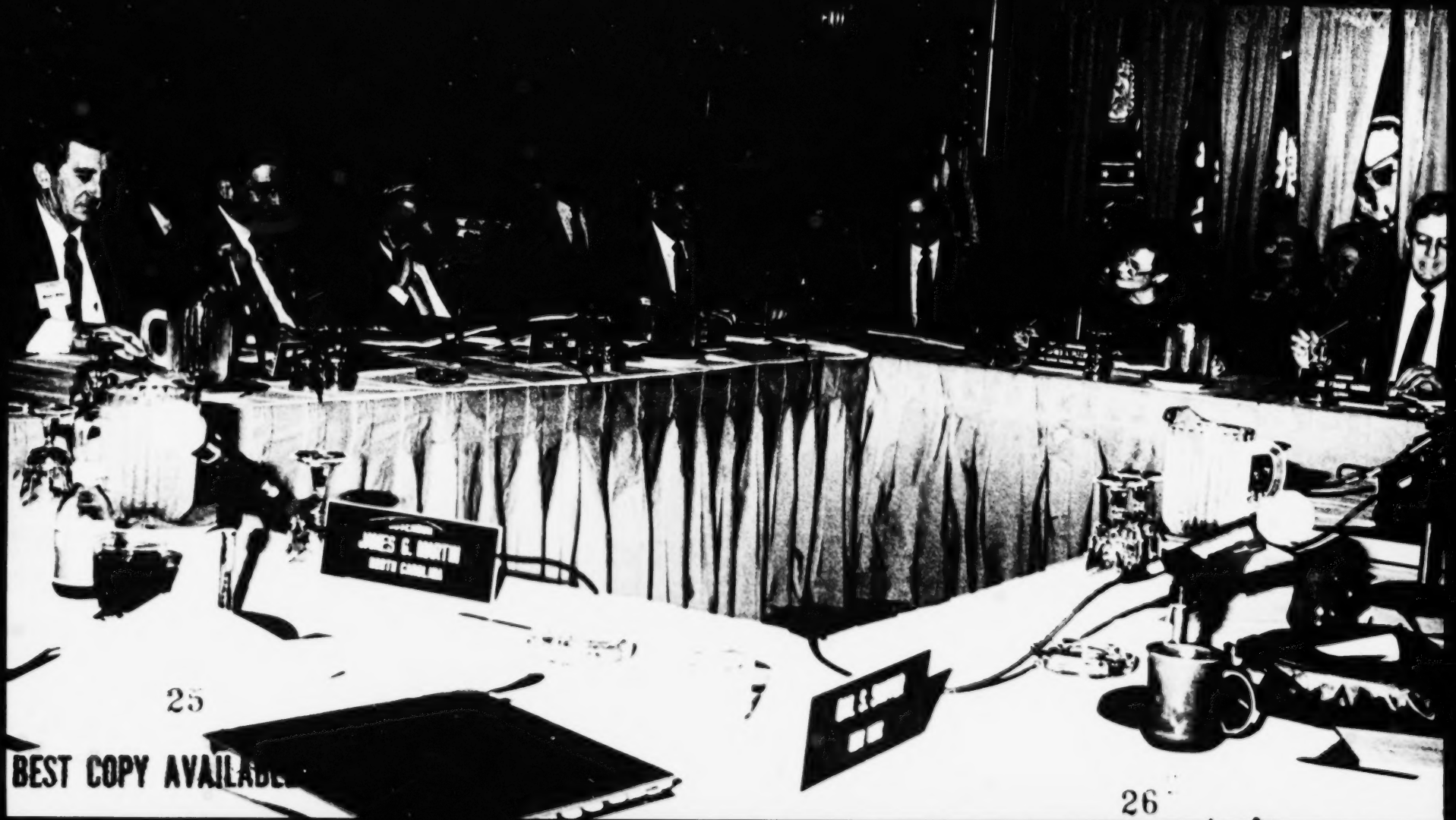
If the Appalachian counties were equally distributed, there would have been 80 counties in each quintile.

When viewed as a whole, there are signs that the Region's economy is coming back from the peak recession years. The unemployment rate for Appalachia in September 1985 was 8.4 percent compared with a national rate of 6.9 percent, a difference of 1.5 percentage points. In September 1984, the Appalachian unemployment rate was 9.3 percent, 2.2 percentage points higher than the national unemployment rate of 7.1 percent.

Industrial diversification continues, with increased emphasis on trades and services reflecting the national trend. In the first four years of this decade, the Region gained 300,000 new jobs in this sector.

But at the same time, Appalachia lost an equal number of jobs in manufacturing, mining and construction. The Region's population and employment growth lag behind the nation's. The overall result is that, while parts of the Region are still growing, it does not come up to the national performance.

Nine Appalachian governors attended the meeting of the Appalachian Regional Commission held on February 23 in Washington, D.C.



Finances

In the over 20 years the Appalachian Regional Commission has been in existence, Congress has appropriated slightly over \$5.3 billion for the Appalachian program, through September 30, 1986 (see Table 1 at right). Of this total, \$3.3 billion has been for the highway program and \$2 billion for the nonhighway program. Appropriation levels, which reached a high of \$381 million in 1979, have been reduced substantially in recent years to \$117 million in 1986.

Authorizations and Appropriations

The federal share of ARC funding is usually provided by Congress in two stages, first authorizations and then appropriations, as is the case with most federal programs. Authorizations establish both the scope of program activities and the maximum limits on amounts that may be made available to carry out these programs. For the Appalachian program, authorizations of funds for the nonhighway portion of the program have been provided for two-year periods, and for the highway program for longer periods, usually four to five years.

Within the ceilings established by the authorizations, Congress has provided annual appropriations for the Appalachian program, generally not for the full amounts authorized. Since 1983, appropriations have been provided extending the program although authorization bills have not passed Congress.

Highway Funds

The original amount authorized for the ARC highway program in 1965 was \$840 million and covered a six-year period, to 1971 (see Table 2 on page 10). Since that time Congress has raised the total authorization through annual increments to \$3,545.9 million through 1986 as more miles have been added to the system and

Table 1
Appropriations for Appalachian Regional Development Programs
(in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Nonhighway				
	Highway	Area Development	LDD and Technical Assistance	Administration	Total
1965-66	\$ 200,000	\$ 103,450	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,290	\$ 307,240
1967	100,000	54,700	2,750	1,100	158,550
1968	70,000	55,100	1,600	746	127,446
1969	100,000	70,600	3,000	850	174,450
1970	175,000	101,958	5,500	932	283,390
1971	175,000	119,500	7,500	968	302,968
1972	175,000	115,000	7,000	1,113	298,113
1973	205,000	127,000	11,000	1,217	344,217
1974	155,000	107,500	7,500	1,492	271,492
1975	160,000	125,000	8,500	1,747	295,247
1976	162,200	117,500	8,500	1,870	290,070
Transition Quarter	37,500	8,000	4,500	495	50,495
1977	185,000	109,500	8,500	1,925	304,925
1978	211,300	105,000	7,400	2,083	325,783
1979	233,000	137,923	7,700	2,297	380,920
1980	229,000	120,000	7,500	3,105	359,605
1981	214,600	78,400*	6,300*	3,192	302,492*
1982	100,000	44,200	5,800	2,900	152,900
1983	115,133	45,000	5,000	2,900	168,033
1984	109,400	45,000	5,000	2,700	162,100
1985	100,000	44,000	5,000	2,300	151,300
1986	81,345**	30,060**	3,435**	2,105**	116,945**
Total	\$ 3,293,478	\$ 1,864,391	\$ 131,485	\$ 39,327	\$5,328,681

*After rescission.

**After sequestration.

as the costs of construction have risen with inflation. Neither the original authorization nor the increased funding, however, would be enough to complete the system. The total amount actually appropriated to date for highways, through fiscal 1986, is \$3.3 billion. Beginning in FY 82, appropriations have been utilized

to advance a more limited highway finish-up program proposed by the Commission in 1981.

Nonhighway Funds

Appalachian nonhighway funds have been used for a number of programs, including health, vocational and other education, mine

Table 2
Appalachian Highway Authorizations
(in millions of dollars)

Appalachian Legislation	Period Covered	Amount of Authorization	
		Added	Cumulative
1965 Act	through 1971	\$840.0	\$ 840.0
1967 Amendments	through 1971	175.0	1,015.0
1969 Amendments	through 1973	150.0	1,165.0
1971 Amendments	through 1978	925.0	2,090.0
1975 Amendments	through 1981	840.0	2,930.0
1980 Amendments	through 1982	260.0	3,190.0
1982 Reconciliation Act	through 1982	- 50.0	3,140.0
1983 Appropriation Act	through 1983	115.1	3,255.1
1984 Appropriation Act	through 1984	109.4	3,364.5
1985 Appropriation Act	through 1985	100.0	3,464.5
1986 Appropriation Act	through 1986	81.4	3,545.9
Cumulative authorization through 1986:		\$3,545.9 million.	
Expired authorization:		\$ 252.4 million.	
Cumulative appropriation through 1986:		\$3,293.5 million.	

area restoration, housing, water and sewer treatment, other community facilities, land stabilization, timber development, support of the multi-county local development districts (LDDs), technical assistance and supplemental grants. Originally, these funds were allocated to each state in a specific amount for each program then in existence. In 1971, Congress gave the Commission greater flexibility to invest funds according to individual state priorities by allowing the Commission to determine the level of funds in each program area. To implement this, the Commission designed a new allocation system under which each state was given a single allocation, called an area development allocation, for four major programs: health and child development, vocational education, mine area reclamation and supplemental grants. Each state could determine how much of its area

development allocation it wanted to use for each of these programs.

In 1975, this single allocation system was expanded to cover all ARC nonhighway programs, except for Commission research and evaluation and the support of the LDDs.

With the 1981 appropriation, ARC began to implement the nonhighway portion of the more limited governors' finish-up program with allocations by state to the jobs and private investment, distressed counties and LDD support programs. The health finish-up and technical assistance funds were provided regionwide without individual state allocations.

Sources of Funding

The commitment of the federal-state partners to the ARC process is demonstrated by the fact that the responsibility for funding is shared just

as the decision-making process is. Appalachian and other federal funds have made up 61 percent of the total costs of all Appalachian projects (64 percent of highway projects and 59 percent of nonhighway projects—see Table 3 on page 11). The remainder of the costs has been paid by state, local and/or private funds, so that the federal government on the one hand and state, local and private funds on the other have invested close to equally in the program.

Over the years, the federal share of funding for grant-in-aid projects had been increased by legislation, and this increase was reflected in the Appalachian program. During the initial years, the federal share of the ARC highway program was slightly over 50 percent, but it was 71 percent in fiscal 1985. The federal share of the non-highway funding has also risen over the years, although not so steeply—from an original share

Table 3
Distribution of Total Cost among Sources of Funds for Approved Projects
 (in millions of dollars)

	Highway Projects				Nonhighway Projects				All Projects			
	1985		Cumulative		1985		Cumulative		1985		Cumulative	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
ARC Funds	\$ 81.8	71.0%	\$ 3,167.4	64.0%	\$ 52.4	34.1%	\$ 1,970.1	29.9%	\$ 134.2	49.9%	\$ 5,137.5	44.5%
Other Federal Funds	—	—	—	—	30.6	20.0	1,920.9	29.1	30.6	11.4	1,920.9	16.7
Total, Federal	\$ 81.8	71.0%	\$ 3,167.4	64.0%	\$ 83.0	54.1%	\$ 3,891.0	59.0%	\$ 164.8	61.3%	\$ 7,058.4	61.2%
State Funds	\$ 33.0	28.6%	\$ 1,764.4	35.7%	\$ 8.2	5.3%	\$ 575.6	8.7%	\$ 41.2	15.3%	\$ 2,340.0	20.3%
Local Funds	0.5	0.4	16.2	0.3	62.3	40.6	2,127.1	32.3	62.8	23.4	2,143.3	18.5
Total, State and Local	\$ 33.5	29.0%	\$ 1,780.6	36.0%	\$ 70.5	45.9%	\$ 2,702.7	41.0%	\$ 104.0	38.7%	\$ 4,483.3	38.8%
Total Eligible Costs*	\$ 115.3	100.0%	\$ 4,948.0	100.0%	\$ 153.5	100.0%	\$ 6,593.7	100.0%	\$ 268.8	100.0%	\$ 11,541.7	100.0%

Ineligible costs of projects, which are not eligible for matching federal grants, must be borne by the applicants.

Note: Totals and percentages may not add because of rounding.

of about 50 percent to 54 percent in fiscal 1985 and 59 percent on a cumulative basis.

Supplemental Grants

Because of their rural character, their relative poverty and their low tax bases, many Appalachian states and communities found it difficult to come up with the matching share required by law in many programs before federal funds can be granted. Although they were eligible in all other ways for grants for the construction of basic public facilities, before the existence of ARC they often could not take advantage of a number of federal programs.

In response to this problem, Congress designed a unique feature of Appalachian legislation, the supplemental grant program. Under this program, the federal share in grant programs may be raised (from the usual 30 to 66 percent) to as much as 80 percent of the cost of construc-

tion so that the state or community can participate by putting up as little as 20 percent as its matching share. The Appalachian states have used supplemental grants to construct many types of public facilities, including vocational education schools, colleges, health facilities, water systems, sewage treatment plants, recreational facilities, libraries and airports.

Each year the Commission utilizes supplemental grant funds in a slightly different manner, in accordance with priorities determined at the time by the Appalachian states (see Table 4 on page 12). The proportion used for water, sewer and sewage treatment facilities, which previously amounted to about 20 percent of these funds, rose steadily—from 38 percent in fiscal year 1973 to nearly 70 percent in fiscal year 1978—and then dropped to 52 percent by 1981; by 1984 and 1985 it was up again to 75 percent. In 1984 and 1985 industrial site development and community improvement utilized

26 percent of these funds.

Health facilities, on the other hand, which once accounted for about 26 percent of these funds, utilized about 17 percent in 1975 and dropped to less than 2 percent in 1980 and less than 1 percent in 1981 and 1982. The share of education projects dropped from an earlier 57 percent to about 7 percent in the 1980-82 years. Both health facilities and education had no supplemental grants in 1984 or 1985.

It should be noted, however, that these amounts do not reflect completely the amounts of ARC funds used for construction of health and vocational education facilities since these were also funded under ARC's basic health and vocational education programs.

Under the 1985 program ARC funds comprised about 27 percent of total funding of projects receiving supplemental grant funding, with other federal funds providing about 27 percent and state and local funds providing 46 percent.

Table 4
Supplemental Grant Projects Approved by Type of Program
(in thousands of dollars)

	1985 Program			Cumulative through 1985		
	No.	Amount	Percent	No.	Amount	Percent
Community Development						
Water System	50	\$ 12,335	44.8%	706	\$ 192,890	25.4%
Water and Sewer	7	2,246	8.2	123	31,037	4.1
Sewage System	34	5,868	21.3	565	111,295	14.6
Recreation and Tourism	—	—	—	149	23,571	3.1
Community Improvement	1	92	0.3	97	24,120	3.2
Industrial Site Development	29	6,973	25.3	223	56,383	7.4
Airports	—	—	—	154	18,881	2.5
Solid Waste	—	—	—	50	7,627	1.0
Other	1	50	0.2	20	4,037	0.5
Subtotal	122	\$ 27,564	100.0%	2,087	\$ 469,841	61.8%
Education						
Vocational Education	—	—	—	586	\$ 84,453	11.2%
Higher Education	—	—	—	241	62,396	8.2
Libraries	—	—	—	174	21,322	2.8
ETV and NDEA	—	—	—	103	14,724	1.9
Subtotal	—	—	—	1,104	\$ 182,895	24.1%
Health Facilities	—	—	—	457	\$ 108,220	14.2%
Total	122	\$ 27,564	100.0%	3,648	\$ 760,956	100.0%
Funding						
ARC Supplemental Grants		\$ 27,564	26.7%		\$ 760,956	18.9%
ARC Other Funds		46	0.1		146,016	3.6
Other Federal Funds		27,709	26.9		1,462,818	36.2
Total Federal		\$ 55,319	53.7%		\$ 2,369,790	58.7%
State and Local Funds		47,734	46.3		1,668,585	41.3
Total		\$ 103,053	100.0%		\$ 4,038,375	100.0%

Note: Totals and percentages may not add because of rounding.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

Appalachian Regional Commission

Nonhighway (Projects Approved)	No. of Projects	ARC Funds	Percent of ARC Non- highway Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	43	\$ 3,547,422	6.7%	\$ 245,538	\$ 5,338,129	\$ 9,131,089
Child Development	5	951,227	1.8	0	715,331	1,666,558
Vocational Education and Other Education	44	4,094,765	7.7	69,837	2,721,342	6,885,944
Community Development	135	28,425,475	53.5	27,203,880	46,944,362	102,573,717
Energy and Enterprise Development	25	5,136,108	9.7	695,790	3,319,025	9,150,923
Environment and Natural Resources	1	143,520	0.3	0	39,308	182,828
Housing	8	2,675,746	5.0	0	6,422,000	9,097,746
Local Development District Planning and Administration	69	4,145,445	7.8	1,973,797	3,089,091	9,208,333
Research and Technical Assistance	53	4,020,143	7.5	380,000	2,529,232	6,929,375
Total	383	\$53,139,851	100%	\$30,568,842	\$71,117,820	\$154,826,513
Highway (Funds Obligated)						
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads		<u>\$ 81,892,779</u>		<u>n.a.</u>	<u>\$ 33,466,254</u>	<u>\$ 115,359,033</u>
Grand Total		\$135,032,630		\$30,568,842	\$104,584,074	\$270,185,546

Alabama

Population (in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	3,893.9	3,990.2	2.5%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	2,430.1	2,486.8	2.3%
Bibb	15.7	16.6	5.7%
Blount	36.5	37.0	1.6
Calhoun	119.8	125.7	5.0
Chambers	39.2	40.3	2.8
Cherokee	18.8	19.4	3.4
Chilton	30.6	31.3	2.2
Clay	13.7	13.6	- .7
Cleburne	12.6	12.9	2.1
Colbert	54.5	54.0	- .9
Coosa	11.4	11.3	- .2
Cullman	61.6	63.7	3.4
DeKalb	53.7	54.8	2.2
Elmore	43.4	46.3	6.7
Etowah	103.1	103.6	.5
Fayette	18.8	19.1	1.5
Franklin	28.4	28.7	1.2
Jackson	51.4	51.4	.0
Jefferson	671.3	671.8	.1
Lamar	16.5	16.4	- .1
Lauderdale	80.5	81.7	1.4
Lawrence	30.2	31.4	4.0
Limestone	46.0	47.3	2.9
Madison	197.0	210.0	6.6
Marion	30.0	31.2	3.7
Marshall	65.6	68.7	4.8
Morgan	90.2	93.9	4.1
Pickens	21.5	21.8	1.6
Randolph	20.1	20.2	.7
St. Clair	41.2	43.9	6.6
Shelby	66.3	73.6	11.0
Talladega	73.8	76.6	3.7
Tallapoosa	38.7	39.0	1.0



Tuscaloosa	137.5	138.9	1.0
Walker	68.7	68.9	.3
Winston	22.0	21.6	- 1.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (<i>Projects Approved</i>)				
Health	\$ 335,277	\$ 0	\$ 349,417	\$ 684,694
Child Development	317,800	0	0	317,800
Vocational Education and Other Education	317,962	0	267,962	585,924
Community Development	3,289,839	3,554,236	9,340,730	16,184,805
Energy and Enterprise Development	200,000	0	0	200,000
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	383,000	111,045	285,854	779,899
Research and Technical Assistance	569,000	0	200,000	769,000
Total	\$ 5,412,878	\$ 3,665,281	\$ 10,443,963	\$ 19,522,122
Highway (<i>Funds Obligated</i>)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	\$ 13,911,580	n.a.	\$ 3,811,996	\$ 17,723,576
Grand Total	\$ 19,324,458	\$ 3,665,281	\$ 14,255,959	\$ 37,245,698

Georgia

Population

(in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	5,463.1	5,836.5	6.8%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	1,104.1	1,230.9	11.5%
Banks	8.7	9.7	11.4%
Barrow	21.4	24.1	12.8
Bartow	40.8	43.4	6.5
Carroll	56.3	61.8	9.6
Catoosa	37.0	38.4	3.8
Chattooga	21.9	21.5	-1.8
Cherokee	51.7	62.8	21.4
Dade	12.3	11.6	-6.0
Dawson	4.8	5.7	18.5
Douglas	54.6	63.4	16.2
Fannin	14.7	15.2	2.8
Floyd	79.8	78.8	-1.3
Forsyth	28.0	33.1	18.5
Franklin	15.2	15.5	2.1
Gilmer	11.1	11.7	5.2
Gordon	30.1	32.1	6.8
Gwinnett	166.9	230.3	38.0
Habersham	25.0	26.6	6.4
Hall	75.6	81.7	8.0
Haralson	18.4	19.4	5.1
Heard	6.5	6.7	2.9
Jackson	25.3	26.8	5.8
Lumpkin	10.8	11.8	9.5
Madison	17.7	19.2	8.0
Murray	19.7	21.1	7.2
Paulding	26.1	29.2	11.8
Pickens	11.7	13.0	11.4
Polk	32.4	33.0	2.0
Rabun	10.5	10.8	2.9
Stephens	21.8	22.1	1.8
Towns	5.6	6.2	9.2
Union	9.4	10.3	10.2
Walker	56.5	55.4	-1.8
White	10.1	11.0	8.6
Whitfield	65.8	67.7	2.9



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (Projects Approved)				
Health	\$ 94,150	\$ 0	\$ 94,150	\$ 188,300
Vocational Education and Other Education	36,500	0	0	36,500
Community Development	1,856,726	5,134,642	5,419,241	12,410,609
Housing	765,395	0	1,327,000	2,092,395
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	319,000	40,043	255,232	614,275
Research and Technical Assistance	209,756	0	214,356	424,112
Total	\$ 3,281,527	\$ 5,174,685	\$ 7,309,979	\$ 15,766,191
Highway (Funds Obligated)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	\$ - 63*	n.a.	\$ 35,559	\$ 35,496
Grand Total	\$ 3,281,464	\$ 5,174,685	\$ 7,345,538	\$ 15,801,687

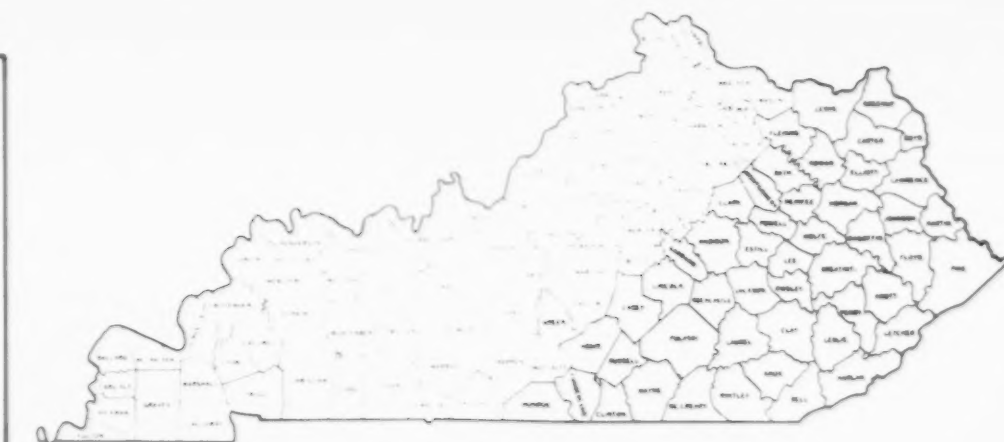
*Represents underruns.

Kentucky

Population

(in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	3,660.8	3,723.0	1.7%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	1,077.1	1,103.6	2.5%
Adair	15.2	15.7	3.3%
Bath	10.0	10.2	1.9
Bell	34.3	34.2	- .3
Boyd	55.5	54.8	- 1.3
Breathitt	17.0	16.6	- 2.6
Carter	25.1	25.7	2.4
Casey	14.8	15.2	2.6
Clark	28.3	29.2	3.2
Clay	22.8	23.6	3.9
Clinton	9.3	9.9	5.7
Cumberland	7.3	7.3	.5
Elliott	6.9	6.9	.2
Estill	14.5	15.0	3.4
Fleming	12.3	12.5	1.3
Floyd	48.8	50.8	4.2
Garrard	10.9	11.3	4.0
Green	11.0	11.0	.7
Greenup	39.1	38.6	- 1.2
Harlan	41.9	42.1	.5
Jackson	12.0	12.5	4.0
Johnson	24.4	25.6	4.8
Knott	17.9	18.3	2.1
Knox	30.2	30.2	- .1
Laurel	39.0	41.6	6.7
Lawrence	14.1	14.8	5.1
Lee	7.8	7.8	.3
Leslie	14.9	15.3	2.8
Letcher	30.7	30.9	.8
Lewis	14.5	14.5	- .4
Lincoln	19.1	19.2	.6
McCreary	15.6	16.2	3.5
Madison	53.4	54.4	2.0
Magoffin	13.5	14.1	4.4



Martin	13.9	14.5	4.3
Menifee	5.1	5.3	3.8
Monroe	12.4	12.6	1.7
Montgomery	20.0	20.3	1.5
Morgan	12.1	12.1	.2
Owsley	5.7	5.7	- .9
Perry	33.8	35.1	4.0
Pike	81.1	83.3	2.7
Powell	11.1	11.7	5.8
Pulaski	45.8	48.5	5.8
Rockcastle	14.0	14.5	4.0
Rowan	19.0	19.0	.0
Russell	13.7	14.9	8.4
Wayne	17.0	17.6	3.5
Whitley	33.4	35.2	5.4
Wolfe	6.7	7.1	5.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (<i>Projects Approved</i>)				
Health	\$ 414,684	\$ 50,000	\$ 2,267,504	\$ 2,732,188
Vocational Education and Other Education	910,835	0	628,619	1,539,454
Community Development	2,062,890	3,025,180	4,090,286	9,178,356
Energy and Enterprise Development	541,404	0	259,652	801,056
Housing	750,000	0	4,890,000	5,640,000
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	543,415	0	543,415	1,086,830
Research and Technical Assistance	451,880	0	305,880	757,760
Total	\$ 5,675,108	\$ 3,075,180	\$ 12,985,356	\$ 21,735,644
Highway (<i>Funds Obligated</i>)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	<u>\$ 9,966,874</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>\$ 4,504,645</u>	<u>\$ 14,471,519</u>
Grand Total	\$ 15,641,982	\$ 3,075,180	\$ 17,490,001	\$ 36,207,163

Maryland



Population (in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	4,217.0	4,349.3	3.1%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	220.1	215.7	-2.0%
Allegany	80.5	76.9	-4.5%
Garrett	26.5	26.9	1.3
Washington	113.1	112.0	-1.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (Projects Approved)				
Community Development	\$ 666,506	\$ 0	\$ 5,834,506	\$ 6,501,012
Energy and Enterprise Development	360,200	0	0	360,200
Housing	760,000	0	0	760,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	<u>80,591</u>	<u>95,290</u>	<u>26,864</u>	<u>202,745</u>
Total	\$ 1,867,297	\$ 95,290	\$ 5,861,370	\$ 7,823,957
Highway (Funds Obligated)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	<u>\$ 4,874,600</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>\$ 3,524,686</u>	<u>\$ 8,399,286</u>
Grand Total	\$ 6,741,897	\$ 95,290	\$ 9,386,056	\$ 16,223,243

Mississippi

Population

(in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	2,520.6	2,598.0	3.1%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	482.7	492.7	2.1%
Alcorn	33.0	32.4	-2.0%
Benton	8.2	8.1	-2
Chickasaw	17.9	17.9	4
Choctaw	9.0	8.6	-3.9
Clay	21.1	21.9	3.7
Itawamba	20.5	20.4	-8
Kemper	10.1	10.3	1.9
Lee	57.1	60.5	6.0
Lowndes	57.3	60.5	5.6
Marshall	29.3	31.8	8.5
Monroe	36.4	36.6	5
Noxubee	13.2	12.7	-4.0
Oktibbeha	36.0	37.7	4.7
Pontotoc	20.9	21.6	3.2
Prentiss	24.0	24.6	2.2
Tippah	18.7	18.9	1.1
Tishomingo	18.4	17.6	-4.7
Union	21.7	21.6	-5
Webster	10.3	10.2	-7
Winston	19.5	18.8	-3.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.



Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (<i>Projects Approved</i>)				
Health	\$ 837,040	\$ 0	\$ 911,165	\$ 1,748,205
Vocational Education and Other Education	105,000	0	105,000	210,000
Community Development	5,741,535	2,433,885	3,136,209	11,311,629
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	250,617	276,687	83,541	610,845
Research and Technical Assistance	552,500	280,000	246,713	1,079,213
Total	\$ 7,486,692	\$ 2,990,572	\$ 4,482,628	\$ 14,959,892
Highway (<i>Funds Obligated</i>)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	\$ 9,699,655	n.a.	\$ 7,006,916	\$ 16,706,571
Grand Total	\$ 17,186,347	\$ 2,990,572	\$ 11,489,544	\$ 31,666,463

New York

Population

(in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	17,558.1	17,735.2	1.0%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	1,083.2	1,081.7	-0.1%
Allegany	51.7	51.5	-.5%
Broome	213.6	213.5	-.1
Cattaraugus	85.7	86.1	.4
Chautauqua	146.9	146.3	-.5
Chemung	97.7	93.5	-4.3
Chenango	49.3	50.3	1.9
Cortland	48.8	48.2	-1.3
Delaware	46.8	46.7	-.2
Otsego	59.1	59.8	1.3
Schoharie	29.7	30.3	1.9
Schuyler	17.7	17.7	.2
Steuben	99.2	99.4	.2
Tioga	49.8	50.5	1.6
Tompkins	87.1	87.9	.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.



Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (Projects Approved)				
Health	\$ 310,607	\$ 0	\$ 400,097	\$ 710,704
Child Development	81,883	0	117,293	199,176
Vocational Education and Other Education	315,458	17,837	395,297	728,592
Community Development	1,646,708	4,473,306	3,573,481	9,693,495
Energy and Enterprise Development	347,541	66,540	127,055	541,136
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	167,202	50,101	117,101	334,404
Research and Technical Assistance	255,659	0	255,659	511,318
Total	\$ 3,125,058	\$ 4,607,784	\$ 4,985,983	\$ 12,718,825
Highway (Funds Obligated)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	<u>\$ 7,351,000</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>\$ 2,380,805</u>	<u>\$ 9,731,805</u>
Grand Total	\$ 10,476,058	\$ 4,607,784	\$ 7,366,788	\$ 22,450,630

North Carolina

Population

(in thousands)

1980

1984

Percentage
of Change
1980-84

State Total

5,881.8 6,165.0

4.8%

Total of Counties
in Appalachia

1,217.7 1,269.8

4.3%

Alexander	25.0	26.3	5.4%
Alleghany	9.6	9.9	3.0
Ashe	22.3	23.1	3.4
Avery	14.4	14.9	3.6
Buncombe	160.9	165.6	2.9
Burke	72.5	74.7	3.0
Caldwell	67.7	68.6	1.2
Cherokee	18.9	20.0	5.5
Clay	6.6	7.0	5.8
Davie	24.6	26.9	9.2
Forsyth	243.7	255.7	4.9
Graham	7.2	7.1	-1.2
Haywood	46.5	47.6	2.3
Henderson	58.6	64.9	10.8
Jackson	25.8	27.0	4.7
McDowell	35.1	36.2	3.0
Macon	20.2	22.8	13.1
Madison	16.8	17.2	2.1
Mitchell	14.4	14.3	-.9
Polk	13.0	14.4	11.0
Rutherford	53.8	56.0	4.1
Stokes	33.1	34.9	5.4
Surry	59.4	60.3	1.5
Swain	10.3	10.7	4.2
Transylvania	23.4	24.9	6.3
Watauga	31.7	33.8	6.6
Wilkes	58.7	60.5	3.2
Yadkin	28.4	29.3	3.0
Yancey	14.9	15.3	2.7



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (Projects Approved)				
Health	\$ 41,854	\$ 0	\$ 62,780	\$ 104,634
Vocational Education and Other Education	100,000	0	0	100,000
Community Development	1,169,789	785,452	2,987,961	4,943,202
Energy and Enterprise Development	196,838	250	300,083	497,171
Housing	195,351	0	0	195,351
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	375,224	250,099	305,399	930,722
Research and Technical Assistance	<u>116,600</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>88,100</u>	<u>204,700</u>
Total	\$ 2,195,656	\$ 1,035,801	\$ 3,744,323	\$ 6,975,780
Highway (Funds Obligated)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	<u>\$ 2,650,184</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>\$ 679,633</u>	<u>\$ 3,329,817</u>
Grand Total	\$ 4,845,840	\$ 1,035,801	\$ 4,423,956	\$ 10,305,597

Ohio

Population
 (in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	10,797.6	10,752.0	-.4%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	1,262.6	1,274.5	.9%
Adams	24.3	24.7	1.7%
Athens	56.4	58.0	2.8
Belmont	82.6	81.8	-1.0
Brown	31.9	33.5	4.9
Carroll	25.6	26.9	5.1
Clermont	128.5	136.5	6.3
Coshocton	36.0	36.4	1.1
Gallia	30.1	30.1	0
Guernsey	42.0	41.5	-1.3
Harrison	18.2	16.6	-8.7
Highland	33.5	34.2	2.2
Hocking	24.3	24.7	1.5
Holmes	29.4	30.1	2.4
Jackson	30.6	29.9	-2.2
Jefferson	91.6	87.8	-4.2
Lawrence	63.8	62.8	-1.6
Meigs	23.6	23.7	.2
Monroe	17.4	16.4	-5.9
Morgan	14.2	14.1	-1.0
Muskingum	83.3	84.2	1.0
Noble	11.3	11.3	-5
Perry	31.0	31.7	2.2
Pike	22.8	24.0	5.3
Ross	65.0	67.5	3.9
Scioto	84.5	84.5	-.1
Tuscarawas	84.6	85.4	.9
Vinton	11.6	11.5	-.7
Washington	64.3	64.8	.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.



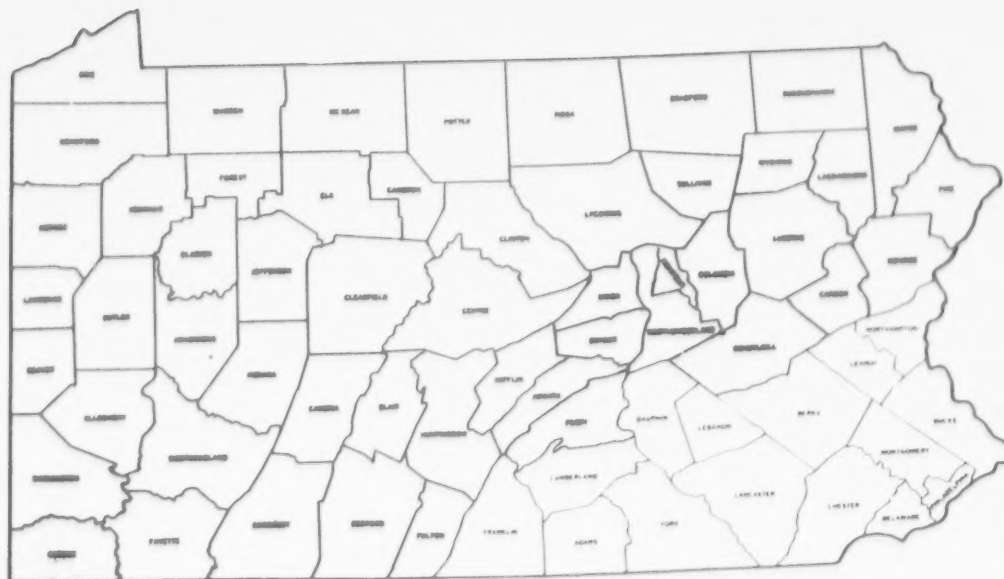
Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (<i>Projects Approved</i>)				
Health	\$ 385,075	\$ 195,538	\$ 278,861	\$ 859,474
Child Development	551,544	0	598,038	1,149,582
Vocational Education and Other Education	343,000	52,000	457,814	852,814
Community Development	1,069,100	214,500	549,500	1,833,100
Energy and Enterprise Development	714,500	0	330,955	1,045,455
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	297,349	73,334	361,322	732,005
Research and Technical Assistance	<u>241,342</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>220,686</u>	<u>462,028</u>
Total	\$ 3,601,910	\$ 535,372	\$ 2,797,176	\$ 6,934,458
Highway (<i>Funds Obligated</i>)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	<u>\$ 1,101,830</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>\$ 253,066</u>	<u>\$ 1,354,896</u>
Grand Total	\$ 4,703,740	\$ 535,372	\$ 3,050,242	\$ 8,289,354

Pennsylvania

Population (in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	11,863.9	11,901.0	.3%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	5,994.2	5,954.5	-.7%
Allegheny	1,450.1	1,409.8	-2.8%
Armstrong	77.8	82.2	5.7
Beaver	204.4	199.2	-2.6
Bedford	46.8	48.1	2.7
Blair	136.6	134.4	-1.6
Bradford	62.9	64.0	1.7
Butler	147.9	151.3	2.3
Cambria	183.3	177.1	-3.4
Cameron	6.7	6.6	-.9
Carbon	53.3	54.0	1.4
Centre	112.8	114.5	1.5
Clarion	43.4	43.1	-.6
Clearfield	83.6	84.5	1.1
Clinton	39.0	39.1	.4
Columbia	62.0	61.8	-.2
Crawford	88.9	89.1	.2
Elk	38.3	37.6	-1.9
Erie	279.8	282.1	.8
Fayette	159.4	159.2	-.1
Forest	5.1	5.0	-.6
Fulton	12.8	13.5	5.5
Greene	40.5	41.2	1.8
Huntingdon	42.3	42.7	1.1
Indiana	92.3	93.3	1.1
Jefferson	48.3	48.9	1.3
Juniata	19.2	19.8	3.3
Lackawanna	227.9	224.0	-1.7
Lawrence	107.2	105.8	-1.3
Luzerne	343.1	336.4	-2.0
Lycoming	118.4	117.1	-1.1
McKean	50.6	49.2	-2.7
Mercer	128.3	127.1	-.9



Mifflin	46.9	46.6	-.6
Monroe	69.4	77.2	11.3
Montour	16.7	17.0	1.9
Northumberland	100.4	100.2	-.2
Perry	35.7	37.6	5.3
Pike	18.3	20.6	12.7
Potter	17.7	18.4	3.5
Schuylkill	160.6	157.7	-1.8
Snyder	33.6	35.4	5.4
Somerset	81.2	81.9	.8
Sullivan	6.3	6.2	-2.3
Susquehanna	37.9	38.8	2.5
Tioga	41.0	40.3	-1.7
Union	32.9	33.6	2.3
Venango	64.4	64.5	.0
Warren	47.4	47.7	.5
Washington	217.1	217.2	.1
Wayne	35.2	37.8	7.3
Westmoreland	392.3	386.6	-1.5
Wyoming	26.4	27.3	3.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (<i>Projects Approved</i>)				
Health	\$ 277,500	\$ 0	\$ 343,937	\$ 621,437
Community Development	444,000	411,000	667,000	1,522,000
Energy and Enterprise Development	1,280,625	124,000	1,218,000	2,622,625
Housing	205,000	0	205,000	410,000
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	436,674	100,164	337,546	874,384
Research and Technical Assistance	805,000	0	570,000	1,375,000
Total	\$ 3,448,799	\$ 635,164	\$ 3,341,483	\$ 7,425,446
Highway (<i>Funds Obligated</i>)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	\$ 7,682,693	n.a.	\$ 2,002,842	\$ 9,685,535
Grand Total	\$ 11,131,492	\$ 635,164	\$ 5,344,325	\$ 17,110,981

South Carolina

Population (in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	3,121.8	3,300.2	5.7%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	791.9	823.7	4.0%
Anderson	133.2	138.5	4.0%
Cherokee	41.0	41.2	.4
Greenville	287.9	300.7	4.4
Oconee	48.6	51.2	5.2
Pickens	79.3	84.2	6.2
Spartanburg	201.9	208.0	3.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.



Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (Projects Approved)				
Vocational Education and Other Education	\$ 490,000	\$ 0	\$ 490,000	\$ 980,000
Community Development	2,161,474	1,513,539	3,449,533	7,124,546
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	121,000	32,000	40,334	193,334
Research and Technical Assistance	151,219	0	0	151,219
Total	\$ 2,923,693	\$ 1,545,539	\$ 3,979,867	\$ 8,449,099
Highway (Funds Obligated)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	\$ 1,280,203	n.a.	\$ 310,281	\$ 1,590,484
Grand Total	\$ 4,203,896	\$ 1,545,539	\$ 4,290,148	\$ 10,039,583

Tennessee

Population

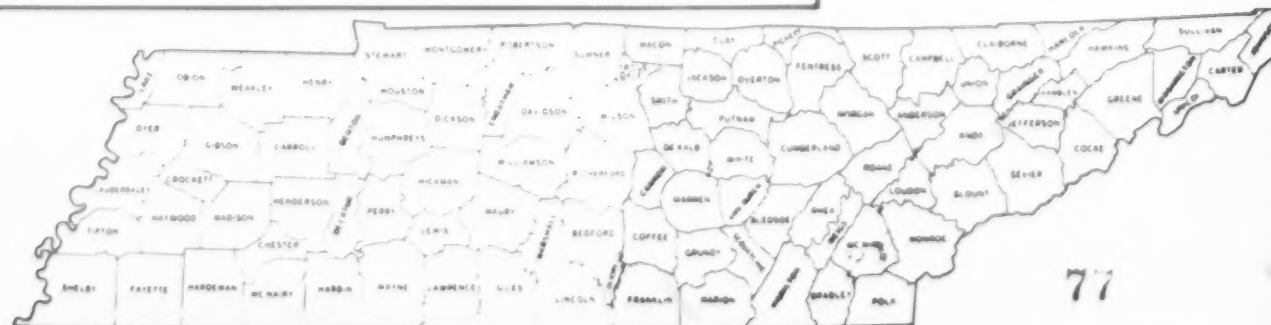
(in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	4,591.1	4,716.8	2.7%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	2,073.8	2,132.4	2.8%
Anderson	67.3	69.2	2.7%
Bledsoe	9.5	9.3	-1.6
Blount	77.8	81.1	4.3
Bradley	67.5	70.0	3.6
Campbell	34.9	35.4	1.3
Cannon	10.2	10.6	3.9
Carter	50.2	51.4	2.3
Claiborne	24.6	26.2	6.7
Clay	7.7	8.0	4.0
Cocke	28.8	29.2	1.5
Coffee	38.3	40.1	4.7
Cumberland	28.7	30.7	7.0
DeKalb	13.6	13.8	1.8
Fentress	14.8	15.5	4.2
Franklin	32.0	33.1	3.6
Grainger	16.8	17.1	2.0
Greene	54.4	55.8	2.4
Grundy	13.8	14.0	1.8
Hamblen	49.3	57.1	15.9
Hamilton	287.7	284.0	-1.3
Hancock	6.9	6.8	-1.5
Hawkins	43.8	44.9	2.6

Jackson	9.4	9.2	-2.1
Jefferson	31.3	34.3	9.6
Johnson	13.7	14.2	3.3
Knox	319.7	329.4	3.0
Loudon	28.6	30.3	6.1
McMinn	41.9	42.9	2.5
Macon	15.7	15.7	-1
Marion	24.4	24.5	.3
Meigs	7.4	7.7	3.9
Monroe	28.7	29.8	3.8
Morgan	16.6	17.2	3.4
Overton	17.6	18.0	2.4
Pickett	4.4	4.5	2.8
Polk	13.6	13.6	1
Putnam	47.7	49.9	4.7
Rhea	24.2	24.7	2.0
Roane	48.4	49.2	1.7
Scott	19.3	20.4	5.8
Sequatchie	8.6	8.6	2
Sevier	41.4	46.1	11.3
Smith	14.9	14.6	-1.9
Sullivan	144.0	145.4	1.0
Unicoi	16.4	16.8	2.7
Union	11.7	12.2	4.5
Van Buren	4.7	4.8	1.0
Warren	32.7	33.3	2.0
Washington	88.8	91.9	3.6
White	19.6	19.8	1.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.

76



77

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (Projects Approved)				
Health	\$ 85,352	\$ 0	\$ 85,347	\$ 170,699
Vocational Education and Other Education	169,192	0	154,877	324,069
Community Development	2,210,193	1,828,800	3,014,769	7,053,762
Energy and Enterprise Development	1,005,000	505,000	633,280	2,143,280
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	339,373	92,811	259,616	691,800
Research and Technical Assistance	169,000	100,000	139,000	408,000
Total	\$ 3,978,110	\$ 2,526,611	\$ 4,286,889	\$ 10,791,610
Highway (Funds Obligated)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	\$ 8,034,725	n.a.	\$ 2,807,288	\$ 10,842,013
Grand Total	\$ 12,012,835	\$ 2,526,611	\$ 7,094,177	\$ 21,633,623

Virginia

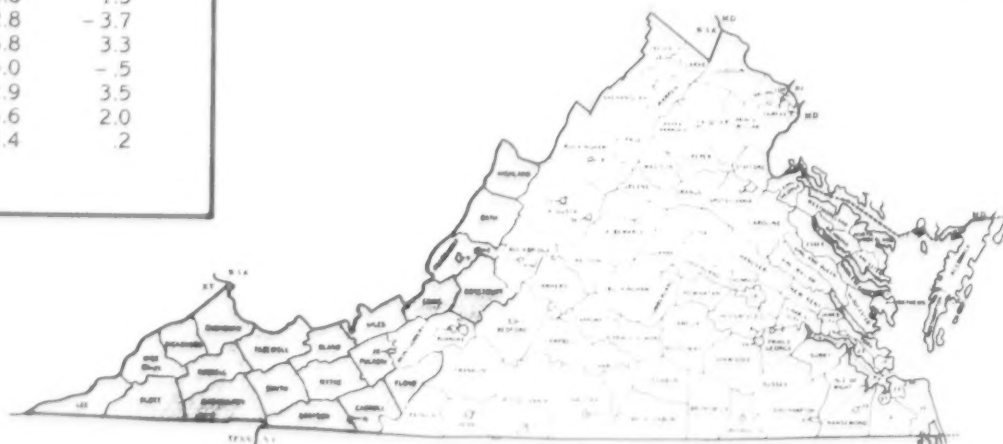
Population

(in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	5,346.8	5,635.5	5.4%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	549.9	554.9	.9%
Alleghany	14.3	13.7	-4.4%
Bath	5.9	5.4	-7.5
Bland	6.3	6.5	3.0
Botetourt	23.3	23.9	2.5
Buchanan	38.0	37.9	-.2
Carroll	27.3	28.3	3.7
Craig	3.9	4.0	1.7
Dickenson	19.8	20.1	1.7
Floyd	11.6	11.7	1.4
Giles	17.8	17.8	.0
Grayson	16.6	16.8	1.3
Highland	2.9	2.8	-3.7
Lee	26.0	26.8	3.3
Pulaski	35.2	35.0	-.5
Russell	31.8	32.9	3.5
Scott	25.1	25.6	2.0
Smyth	33.4	33.4	.2

Tazewell	50.5	51.5	2.0
Washington	46.5	47.4	2.0
Wise	43.9	45.4	3.5
Wythe	25.5	25.6	.4
Bristol City	19.0	18.5	-2.7
Clifton Forge City	5.0	4.9	-3.8
Covington City	9.1	7.8	-13.8
Galax City	6.5	6.5	-.2
Norton City	4.8	4.5	-5.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.



Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (Projects Approved)				
Health	\$ 60,000	\$ 0	\$ 60,000	\$ 120,000
Vocational Education and Other Education	221,773	0	221,773	443,546
Community Development	2,596,600	2,720,340	3,122,161	8,439,101
Environment and Natural Resources	143,520	0	39,308	182,828
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	316,000	210,364	173,198	699,562
Research and Technical Assistance	<u>85,070</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>93,819</u>	<u>178,889</u>
Total	\$ 3,422,963	\$ 2,930,704	\$ 3,710,259	\$ 10,063,926
Highway (Funds Obligated)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	<u>\$ 2,450,833</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>\$ 1,985,311</u>	<u>\$ 4,436,144</u>
Grand Total	\$ 5,873,796	\$ 2,930,704	\$ 5,695,570	\$ 14,500,070

West Virginia

Population

(in thousands)

	1980	1984	Percentage of Change 1980-84
State Total	1,949.6	1,952.3	.1%
Total of Counties in Appalachia	1,949.6	1,952.3	.1%
Barbour	16.6	16.6	- .3%
Berkeley	46.8	50.0	6.8
Boone	30.4	30.8	1.3
Braxton	13.9	14.7	5.6
Brooke	31.1	30.1	- 3.2
Cabell	106.8	105.8	- 1.0
Calhoun	8.2	8.7	4.9
Clay	11.3	11.6	2.7
Doddridge	7.4	7.7	3.2
Fayette	57.9	57.0	- 1.5
Gilmer	8.3	8.5	2.3
Grant	10.2	10.6	3.9
Greenbrier	37.7	36.7	- 2.6
Hampshire	14.9	15.8	6.4
Hancock	40.4	39.7	- 1.8
Hardy	10.0	10.6	5.8
Harrison	77.7	77.8	.1
Jackson	25.8	26.2	1.5
Jefferson	30.3	32.2	6.2
Kanawha	231.4	226.7	- 2.0
Lewis	18.8	18.8	.1
Lincoln	23.7	23.9	.8
Logan	50.7	51.0	.7
McDowell	49.9	47.4	- 5.0
Marion	65.8	64.8	- 1.5
Marshall	41.6	40.9	- 1.7
Mason	27.0	26.6	- 1.5
Mercer	73.9	74.2	.3
Mineral	27.2	27.6	1.3
Mingo	37.3	38.5	3.0
Monongalia	75.0	77.5	3.3
Monroe	12.9	13.1	1.8
Morgan	10.7	11.1	3.9



Nicholas	28.1	28.0	- .4
Ohio	61.4	60.5	- 1.4
Pendleton	7.9	8.0	.6
Pleasants	8.2	8.0	- 2.7
Pocahontas	9.9	9.7	- 1.8
Preston	30.5	31.2	2.4
Putnam	38.2	40.2	5.4
Raleigh	86.8	86.3	- .6
Randolph	28.7	29.4	2.5
Ritchie	11.4	11.7	1.9
Roane	16.0	15.7	- 1.6
Summers	15.9	15.5	- 2.2
Taylor	16.6	16.5	- .4
Tucker	8.7	8.7	.8
Tyler	11.3	11.1	- 2.1
Upshur	23.4	24.6	5.1
Wayne	46.0	46.3	.7
Webster	12.2	11.7	- 4.1
Wetzel	21.9	22.1	.9
Wirt	4.9	5.2	5.9
Wood	93.6	93.0	- .6
Wyoming	36.0	35.5	- 1.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1984, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1985

	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Nonhighway (Projects Approved)				
Health	\$ 705,883	\$ 0	\$ 484,871	\$ 1,190,754
Vocational Education and Other Education	23,400	0	0	23,400
Community Development	3,510,115	1,109,000	1,758,985	6,378,100
Energy and Enterprise Development	450,000	0	450,000	900,000
Local Development District				
Planning and Administration	516,000	641,859	299,669	1,457,528
Research and Technical Assistance	143,967	0	35,519	179,486
Total	\$ 5,349,365	\$ 1,750,859	\$ 3,029,044	\$ 10,129,268
Highway (Funds Obligated)				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	\$ 12,888,665	n.a.	\$ 4,163,226	\$ 17,051,891
Grand Total	\$ 18,238,030	\$ 1,750,859	\$ 7,192,270	\$ 27,181,159

Local Development Districts in the Appalachian Region

This map includes districts on the border of the Region containing both Appalachian and non-Appalachian counties. The non-Appalachian counties are indicated by broken boundary lines.

September 30, 1985



Local Development Districts

See the map opposite.

Alabama

1A: Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments
P.O. Box 2603
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660
205/383-3861

Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

1B: North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
P.O. Box C
Decatur, Alabama 35602
205/355-4515

Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

1C: Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
115 Washington Street, S.E.
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
205/533-3330

Counties: DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

1D: West Alabama Planning and Development Council
7601 Cardinal Airport Road
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406
205/345-5545

Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, Tuscaloosa (Greene, Hale)

1E: Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2112 Eleventh Avenue, South
Magnolia Office Park, Suite 220
Birmingham, Alabama 35256
205/251-8139

Counties: Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker

1F: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 2186
Anniston, Alabama 36202
205/237-6741

Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa

1H: Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
2911 Zelda Road, Suite A
Montgomery, Alabama 36106
205/271-2866

Counties: Elmore (Autauga, Montgomery)

Georgia

2A: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Drawer H, Jackson Hill Drive
Rome, Georgia 30161
404/295-6485

Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

2B: Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1720
Gainesville, Georgia 30503
404/536-3431

Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White (Hart)

2C: Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 2308
Newnan, Georgia 30264
404/253-8521

Counties: Carroll, Heard (Coweta, Meriwether, Troup)

2D: Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 1801
100 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30335
404/656-7700

Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Rockdale)

2E: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
305 Research Drive
Athens, Georgia 30601
404/548-3141

Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison (Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

2F: North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
503 W. Waugh Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720
404/272-2300

Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

Kentucky

- 3A: Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
327 West Second Street
Maysville, Kentucky 41056
606/564-6894

Counties: Fleming, Lewis (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

- 3B: FIVCO Area Development District
P.O. Box 636
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129
606/739-5191

Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence

- 3C: Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.
3220 Nicholasville Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40503
606/272-6656

Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Powell (Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Fayette, Franklin, Harrison, Jessamine, Mercer, Nicholas, Scott, Woodford)

- 3D: Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 107
Owingsville, Kentucky 40360
606/674-6355

Counties: Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Rowan

- 3E: Big Sandy Area Development District, Inc.
2nd Floor, Municipal Building
Prestonburg, Kentucky 41653
606/886-2374

Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Pike

- 3F: Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 570
Russell Springs, Kentucky 42642
502/866-4200

Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

- 3H: Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.
ADD Office Building
London, Kentucky 40741
606/864-7391

Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

- 3I: Kentucky River Area Development District, Inc.
381 Perry County Park Road
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
606/436-3158

Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

- 3J: Barren River Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 2120
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
502/781-2381

Counties: Monroe (Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Simpson, Warren)

Maryland

- 4A: Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.
Room 228, County Office Building
3 Pershing Street
Cumberland, Maryland 21501
301/777-2158

Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

Mississippi

- 5A: Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District
P.O. Box 6D
Booneville, Mississippi 38829
601/728-6248

Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall, Prentiss, Tishomingo

- 5B: Three Rivers Planning and Development District
P.O. Drawer B
Pontotoc, Mississippi 38863
601/489-2415

Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun, Lafayette)

- 5C: Golden Triangle Planning and Development District
P.O. Drawer DN
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762
601/325-3855

Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

- 5D: East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District
P.O. Box 499
Newton, Mississippi 39345
601/683-2007

Counties: Kemper (Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith)

New York

- 6A: Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board
445 Broad Street
Salamanca, New York 14779
716/945-5301

Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua

- 6B: Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board
53 1/2 Bridge Street
Corning, New York 14830
607/962-3021 and 962-5092

Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

- 6C: Southern Tier East Regional Planning and Development Board
O'Neil Building, 4th Floor
State at Court Street
Binghamton, New York 13901
607/724-1327

Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

North Carolina

- 7A: Southwestern North Carolina Planning and Economic Development Commission
P.O. Drawer 850
Bryson City, North Carolina 28713
704/488-9211

Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain

- 7B: Land-of-Sky Regional Council
25 Heritage Drive
Asheville, North Carolina 28806
704/254-8131

Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

- 7C: Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 841
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139
704/287-2281

Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherford (Cleveland)

- 7D: Region D Council of Governments
P.O. Box 1820
Boone, North Carolina 28607
704/264-5558

Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey

- 7E: Western Piedmont Council of Governments
30 Third Street, N.W.
Hickory, North Carolina 28601
704/322-9191

Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell (Catawba)

- 7I: Northwest Economic Development Commission
280 South Liberty Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
919/722-9346

Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

Ohio

- 8A: Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Griffin Hall
740 Second Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662
614/354-7795

Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

- 8B: Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc.
216 Putnam Street
St. Clair Building, Suite 410
Marietta, Ohio 45750
614/374-9436

Counties: Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

- 8C: Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association
P.O. Box 130
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
614/439-4471

Counties: Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

Pennsylvania

- 9A: Northwest Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
Biery Building, Suite 406
Franklin, Pennsylvania 16323
814/437-3024

Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

- 9B: North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 488
Ridgway, Pennsylvania 15853
814/773-3162

Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

- 9C: Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission
507 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848
717/265-9103
Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming
- 9D: Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania
1151 Oak Street
Pittston, Pennsylvania 18640-3795
717/655-5581
Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne
- 9E: Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District
Park Building, Room 1411
355 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
412/391-1240
Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland
- 9F: Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission
1506 - 11th Avenue, Suite 100
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16601
814/946-1641
Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset
- 9G: SEDA-COG
R.D. No. 1
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
717/524-4491
Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union

South Carolina

- 10A: South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments
P.O. Drawer 6668
Greenville, South Carolina 29606
803/242-9733
Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

Tennessee

- 11A: Upper Cumberland Development District
1225 Burgess Falls Road
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501
615/432-4111
Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, White
- 11B: East Tennessee Development District
P.O. Box 19806
Knoxville, Tennessee 37919
615/584-8553
Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union
- 11C: First Tennessee Development District
207 N. Boone Street, Suite 800
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
615/928-0224
Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington; Washington County, Virginia

- 11D: South Central Tennessee Development District
P.O. Box 1346
Columbia, Tennessee 38401
615/381-2040

Counties: Coffee, Franklin (Bedford, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, Wayne)

- 11E: Southeast Tennessee Development District
2100 Broad Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37408
615/266-5781

Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie

Virginia

- 12A: LENOWISCO Planning District Commission
P.O. Box 37
Duffield, Virginia 24244
703/431-2206
Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of Norton
- 12B: Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P.O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
703/889-1778
Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell

12C: Mount Rogers Planning District
Commission
1021 Terrace Drive
Marion, Virginia 24354
703/783-5103

Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Cities of Bristol and Galax

12D: New River Valley Planning District
Commission
P.O. Box 3726
Radford, Virginia 24143
703/639-9313

Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski
(Montgomery and City of Radford)

12E: Fifth Planning District Commission
P.O. Drawer 2569
Roanoke, Virginia 24010
703/343-4417

Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig and Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington (Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke and Salem)

12F: Central Shenandoah Planning District
Commission
P.O. Box 1337
Staunton, Virginia 24401
703/885-5174

Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham and Cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton and Waynesboro)

West Virginia

13A: Region 1 Planning and Development
Council
P.O. Box 1442
Princeton, West Virginia 24740
304/425-9508

Counties: McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming

13B: Region 2 Planning and Development
Council
1221 6th Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia 25712
304/529-3357

Counties: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Wayne, Boyd County, Kentucky, and Lawrence County, Ohio

13C: BCKP Regional Intergovernmental
Council—Region 3
1223 Leone Lane
Dunbar, West Virginia 25064
304/768-8191

Counties: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam

13D: Region 4 Planning and Development
Council (Gauley)
500B Main Street
Summersville, West Virginia 26651
304/872-4970

Counties: Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster

13E: Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council—
Region 5
P.O. Box 247
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101
304/485-3801

Counties: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood

13F: Region 6 Planning and Development
Council
200 Adams Street
Fairmont, West Virginia 26554
304/366-5693

Counties: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor

13G: Region 7 Planning and Development
Council
Upshur County Court House
Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201
304/472-6564

Counties: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur

13H: Region 8 Planning and Development
Council
P.O. Box 887
Petersburg, West Virginia 26847
304/257-1221

Counties: Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton

13I: Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning and
Development Council—Region 9
121 W. King Street
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
304/263-1743

Counties: Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan

13J: Bel-O-Mar Regional Council and
Planning Commission—Region 10
P.O. Box 2086
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
304/242-1800

Counties: Marshall, Ohio, Wetzel; Belmont County, Ohio

13K: B-H-J Planning Commission—Region 11
814 Adams Street
Steubenville, Ohio 43952
614/282-3685

Counties: Brooke, Hancock; Jefferson County, Ohio

Editorial Staff

Elise F. Kendrick, editor

Diane Bowker, assistant editor

Appalachian Regional Commission

March 31, 1986

FEDERAL CO-CHAIRMAN

Winifred A. Pizzano

STATES' CO-CHAIRMAN

Governor Martha Layne Collins

ALTERNATE FEDERAL CO-CHAIRMAN

Jacqueline L. Phillips

STATES' WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

Michael R. Wenger

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Francis E. Moravitz

GOVERNORS AND STATE ALTERNATES

ALABAMA

Governor George C. Wallace
William M. "Bill" Rushton

NEW YORK

Governor Mario M. Cuomo
Gail S. Shaffer

SOUTH CAROLINA

Governor Richard W. Riley
Donald R. Hinson

GEORGIA

Governor Joe Frank Harris
Paul D. Radford

NORTH CAROLINA

Governor James G. Martin
R. Jack Hawke

TENNESSEE

Governor Lamar Alexander
Michael E. McGuire

KENTUCKY

Governor Martha Layne Collins
Larry Hayes

OHIO

Governor Richard F. Celeste
Marnie Shaul

VIRGINIA

Governor Gerald L. Baliles
Stewart H. Gamage

MARYLAND

Governor Harry R. Hughes
Hans F. Mayer

PENNSYLVANIA

Governor Dick Thornburgh
James O. Pickard

WEST VIRGINIA

Governor Arch A. Moore, Jr.
Katharine Bullard

MISSISSIPPI

Governor Bill Allain
W. A. "Sonny" Speights